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improvements such as coal haul roads and grade crossings.

August 20, 1981.

Jan W. Mares,

Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy.

[FR Doc. 81-24850 Filed 8-25-81; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[AD-FRL-1911-3]

Control Techniques Document; Assessment and Control of Chrysotile Asbestos Emissions From Unpaved Roads

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Availability of Control Techniques Document.

SUMMARY: A control techniques document entitled "Assessment and Control of Chrysotile Asbestos Emissions from Unpaved Roads" has been published by EPA. This informational document has been prepared to assist local, State, and Federal agencies responsible for construction and maintenance of unpaved roads surfaced with crushed serpentinite rock or constructed on serpentinite outcrops to assess potential chrysotile asbestos emissions generated by vehicular traffic and to determine appropriate controls for these emissions.

DATE: This control techniques document will be available to the public by August 26, 1981.

CONTROL TECHNIQUES DOCUMENT:

Copies of this document may be obtained through the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mr. Gilbert H. Wood; (919) 541-5595; Emission Standards and Engineering Division (MD-13); Environmental Protection Agency; Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The relationship of airborne asbestos fibers to human disease, specifically pulmonary fibrosis, carcinoma, and pleural mesothelioma, is well documented. However, the quantification of the health risk associated with exposure to specific airborne concentrations, fiber dimensions, and chemical composition of the fibers is inexact. Researchers have been unable to determine if there is a safe level of exposure below which asbestos-induced cancer will not occur. Consequently, EPA believes that exposure to airborne asbestos should be

reduced to the greatest extent feasible. Chrysotile is one of the six types of asbestos. An asbestos national emission standard for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) currently exists for control of all commercial asbestos emissions sources. (See 40 CFR, Part 61, Subpart B.)

In early 1977, EPA tests indicated that dust sieved from the crushed stone produced by a Rockville, Maryland, serpentinite rock quarry contained from 0.25 to 0.70 weight percent chrysotile asbestos. Analyses of air samples taken near several sites in Montgomery County, Maryland, where unbound crushed serpentinite rock from this quarry was in use, revealed ambient air concentrations of chrysotile asbestos as high as 17 million fibers per cubic meter and 6400 nanograms per cubic meter, depending on distance from the road and prevailing traffic conditions. These fiber mass concentrations are as much as 1000 times higher than those usually found in urban and metropolitan areas.

Based on these analyses, EPA recommended that the State of Maryland and Montgomery County act to control asbestos emissions from sites at which crushed serpentinite rock was used and subject to abrasion. The Montgomery County government responded by paving all unpaved roads surfaced with crushed serpentinite rock (92 miles of roads) and by removing or covering all such stone in playgrounds or parks.

An analysis of geological survey maps prepared by the United States Geological Survey indicated that the Rockville, Maryland, rock quarry and a number of other rock quarries in the United States, produce crushed stone from serpentinite rock deposits. Geologists agree that most serpentinite rock deposits contain at least a small percentage of chrysotile asbestos. This led EPA to believe that a number of crushed stone plants in the United States may be producing chrysotile asbestos-containing crushed stone similar to that produced by the Rockville, Maryland, rock quarry. Other types of rock deposits may contain other types of asbestos; however, the correlation between other rock types and the presence of other types of asbestos is not as clear.

On November 10, 1977, EPA published in the Federal Register an Advance Notice of proposed Rulemaking regarding the development of a chrysotile asbestos standard for the production and use of crushed stone. In this notice, EPA announced the beginning of a study to determine the extent of the problem of chrysotile asbestos emissions that may exist from

the use of crushed stone produced from serpentinite rock. The purpose of the study was to determine whether a Federal standard to limit chrysotile asbestos emissions from this source was warranted.

This study has been concluded. Only 12 private quarries in the United States produce crushed stone from serpentinite rock. The chrysotile content of the stone from these quarries ranges from trace amounts to 2.7 percent by weight. Crushed serpentinite rock from five of these quarries is used to maintain about 400 miles of unpaved county roads in California, Virginia, North Carolina, and Maryland. An estimated 6,500 people reside within approximately 200 feet of these roads. Serpentinite rock from the remaining seven quarries is not used for surfacing unpaved roads.

Federal agencies reported approximately 30 quarries, located on Federal lands in California and Oregon, which produce crushed serpentinite rock on an intermittent basis. Production from any of these quarries depends upon relocation of portable crushing plants in order to be near specific surfacing projects. This stone is used primarily to maintain about 300 miles of logging roads on Federal forest lands. In the same general vicinities, approximately 1,000 miles of unpaved roads have been constructed over natural outcroppings of serpentinite rock deposits. Both types of unpaved roads, those surfaced with crushed serpentinite rock and those constructed on natural outcroppings of serpentinite rock, have a low usage rate, principally related to timber harvesting. A massive outcropping of serpentinite rock also occurs in San Benito County, California, where a 43,000 acre Federal recreation area is maintained by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

The United States Department of Agriculture's Forest Service (USFS) and BLM are in the process of assessing the situations in their respective areas and determining the most appropriate methods of control. For example, the BLM has prepared a draft environmental assessment and will conduct a series of public hearings this summer.

In order to assess chrysotile asbestos emissions from unpaved roads surfaced with crushed serpentinite stone, EPA conducted an extensive air quality sampling program. Air samples were also collected downwind of two serpentinite rock quarries. Analyses of the samples indicate that chrysotile concentrations downwind of unpaved roads surfaced with crushed serpentinite rock (containing less than one percent chrysotile) are significantly higher statistically than upwind

concentrations when light to moderate traffic occurs along the roadway. However, the data indicate that quarrying operations conducted in serpentinite rock deposits do not substantially raise ambient chrysotile asbestos levels when normal particulate matter controls are utilized.

Since chrysotile asbestos is a proven carcinogen with no known threshold of risk-free exposure, EPA believes that control of chrysotile asbestos emissions from unpaved roads, either constructed on serpentinite rock deposits or surfaced with crushed serpentinite rock, is prudent and should be reduced to the lowest practical extent. The results of the EPA study cited above, however, indicate that chrysotile asbestos emissions from unpaved roads surfaced with crushed serpentinite rock are limited to a few locations in the United States and may affect a very small segment of the general population. The level of chrysotile asbestos emissions as well as the most appropriate method to control these emissions varies with location. As a result, EPA believes that the local, State, and Federal agencies that maintain these roads are in the best position to assess the problem in detail and implement appropriate measures to reduce specific local chrysotile asbestos emissions.

To assist these agencies, EPA has developed a control techniques document to inform officials about the potential for chrysotile asbestos emissions from unpaved roads surfaced with crushed serpentinite rock and to provide information concerning various control techniques. The document also discusses the health effects of chrysotile asbestos inhalation, results of an extensive air quality sampling program carried out by EPA, and EPA's recommendations for controlling emissions of chrysotile asbestos from unpaved roads constructed on serpentinite rock or surfaced with crushed serpentinite rock.

Under Executive Order 12291, EPA must judge whether a regulation or rule is "major" or "minor." If "major," the regulation or rule is subject to a Regulatory Impact Analysis. Although the control techniques document entitled, "Assessment and Control of Chrysotile Asbestos Emissions from Unpaved Roads" is not actually a binding regulation issued under the authority of the Clean Air Act, the Executive Order 12291 definition of regulation or rule may include this document due to the document's general interpretations of EPA policy regarding control of asbestos and descriptions of EPA general procedures. In any case,

the document would be considered "minor."

This Federal Register notice and copies of the control techniques document were submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review as required by Executive Order 12291.

Dated: August 7, 1981.

Edward F. Tuerk,
*Acting Assistant Administrator for Air, Noise,
and Radiation.*

[FR Doc. 81-24835 Filed 8-25-81; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560-26-M

[FRL 1911-7]

Extension of Time to Consider Application for a Fuel Waiver

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice extends, by 30 days, the time for the Administrator to act on an application for a fuel waiver submitted by Anafuel Unlimited.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas E. Moore, Attorney-Advisor, Field Operations and Support Division (EN-397), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460. Telephone number (202) 472-9367.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On February 20, 1981, EPA received from Anafuel Unlimited (Anafuel) an application for waiver of the prohibitions in section 211(f)(1) of the Clean Air Act (Act), 42 U.S.C. 7545(f)(1), for "Petrocoal," a fuel consisting of unleaded gasoline, up to 12 percent (by volume) methanol, and other substances. See 46 FR 21695 (April 13, 1981). Under section 211(f)(4) of the Act, the 180-day period for the Administrator to grant or deny the waiver expires August 19, 1981.

The Office of Management and Budget has requested additional time to review EPA's proposed action under Executive Order 12291. Anafuel and EPA have therefore agreed to extend the 180-day period by an additional 30 days, until September 18, 1981. Anafuel's letter addressing the extension has been placed in the public docket for the application. The docket, EN-81-8, is located at the Central Docket Section (A-130) of the Environmental Protection Agency, Gallery I—West Tower, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460, and is available for inspection between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. As provided in 40 CFR Part 2, a reasonable fee may be charged for copying services.

If additional information is provided to EPA during the 30-day extension bearing upon Anafuel's application, it will be placed in the docket, as well.

Dated: August 18, 1981.

Anne M. Gorsuch,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 81-24834 Filed 8-25-81; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560-26-M

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

[No. 81-483]

Privacy Act of 1974: Establishment of New Records System

AGENCY: Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

ACTION: Final action establishing new record system.

SUMMARY: The Board has established a new system of records to permit access and indexing to records collected by the Board's Office of Internal Evaluation and Compliance. The records will contain information related either to alleged irregularities including possible fraud and waste, or to alleged criminal misconduct.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 21, 1981.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Richard Gordon, Office of Internal Evaluation and Compliance, Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Telephone number: (202) 377-6191.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION: By March 24, 1981, Resolution No. 81-174 March 24, 1981, (46 FR 19599, dated March 31, 1981), the Board proposed the establishment of a records system for the Office of Internal Evaluation and Compliance. No comments have been received relating to this proposal. After consideration of this matter, the Board has determined to establish the record system as proposed.

Accordingly, the Board hereby establishes a record system for the Office of Internal Evaluation and Compliance; as set forth below.

SYSTEM NAME:

Investigation files.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Federal Home Loan Bank Board, 1700 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20552.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

Employees of the Bank Board under investigation and such other persons involved in Bank System and FSLIC operations.